Laid Before the Full Committee and Given Out for Publication—The Principal Features in Which It Has Been Amended.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF RILL. WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Wilson tariff bill, which passed the house of representatives February 1, was laid before the full membership of the senate committee on finance this morning at 11 o'clock in the amended form upon which the democratic majority of that committee finally agreed, after one whole month's consideration, and

numerous changes of front upon all the more important objects of taxation. Simultaneously with the presentation of the bill to the full committe it was given out for publication through the press. The chief features upon which public interest centered were the provisions in regard to the tariff on sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its manufactures, cotton manufactures, and the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco. The sugar provision is

SUGAR SCHEDULE.

All sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees, shall pay a duty of one cent per pound: and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope test, shall pay one one-hundredth of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 96 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of two one-hundredths of a cent per pound additional; and above 96 degrees by polariscope test shall pay a duty of one and four-tenths cents per pound; molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of two cents per gallon; molasses testing above 6 degrees shall pay a duty of four cents per

IRON ORES, COAL, ETC. Iron ore, including managniferous iron ore also the dross of residium from burnt pryites, 40 cents per ton. Coal is taken from the free list and made dutiable also at 40 cents a ton, and coke at 15

Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was 15 cents per cwt. ad valorem; lead ore and lead e-fourths of one cent per pound: prowided that silver ore and all other ores contain ing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound on lead contained therein. according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

WOOL SCHEDULE.

Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as in the Wilson bill, the provision to go into effect August 2, 1894. In manufactures of wool the valuations as given in the Wilson bill are stricken out, and the schedules now read as fol-

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals in the form of stamps can be made the present issue is auslubbing, waste, roving waste, ring waste thorized to be used That the tax herein immungo, shoddies, garnetted or carded waste, like animals, which has been improved or ad- tax is authorized by law; and upon vanced beyond its original condition as waste spirits lawfully deposited in any disby the use of machinery or the application of tillery warehouse, or other bonded ware-labor or both, and carbonized wool, shall be house, established under internal revesubject to a duty of I per centum ad valorum.

alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of lery warehouse, or from the date of original roving, roping or tops, 25 per centum ad valorem. On woolen and worsted yarns 30 per bonded warehouse, except in case of withorem. On woolen and worsted yarns 30 per centum ad valorem. On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, manufactures of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and any of the above having India rubber as a component material. not specially provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad valorem (instead of 40 as in the Wil-

On blankets, bats of wool and flannels, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 3) cents per pound, 30 per centum ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per centum ad va-On clothing ready-made, and articles of wear-

ing apparel of every description, and imitawool, etc., 40 per centum ad valorem (instead

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces beltings, bindings, braids, etc., 35 per centum ad valorem (instead of 46). Carpets remain unchanged

The reductions in the duties for manufactures of wool shall take effect December 2, 1894.

STRICKEN FROM THE FREE LIST. Articles stricken from the free list

are as follows: Apples, green, ripe and dried, etc.; beef, mut ton, pork; bone char, sultable for use in de colorizing sugars: bituminus and shale and coal slack or culm, coke; cocoa, fiber, floor matting, manufactured from round or split straw, including Chinese matting; dates, coroanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts; gambier; guts, salted; horn strips and tips: fron ore; olives, green or prepared; orchids. lily of the valley azaleas, palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative pur-poses; sausage skins; sugars; stained or painted window glass or painted glass; paintings

In the paragraph referring to articles imported for exhibition by any association authorized by the United States or any state the additions to the free list text and modification of some of its are as follows:

Any cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals which have strayed across the border to any foreign country, or where such domesti enimals have teen or may be driven across such boundary by the owner for pasturage pur pose, the same may be brought back to the United States free of duty, under treasury

The paragraph pertaining to straws, hats, etc., is changed to read as fol-

Straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier or rattan, in the form of braids, plaits, laces suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods; also when imported for trimming men's and boys' hats only, hat-bands no exceeding two and one-half inches in width and when cut in lengths not exceeding thirtyseven inches; hat bandings not exceeding one and one-quarter inches in width, and when cut in lengths not exceeding fifty-four inches; and hat lining composed in whole or in part of silk. satin or cotton, when cut in pieces not exceeding twelve by sixteen inches, or five by Other items added are:

Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including miners' diamonds; cod oil, not specifically provided in the act; medals bestowed and accepted as honorary distinc-

To the paragraph which admits free "spermaceti, whale and other fish oils cent. on all dividends, etc., the commitof American fisheries," the committee adds, "and all fish and other products" of such fisheries.

ings, the word "painting is defined as follows:

made wholly or in part by stenciling or other | whatever." In defining professional books, tools

of trade, etc., admitted free, the senate things admitted free under this head and payable is changed to read: shall not be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties and appayable."

parel, but such articles brought by The p proprietors or managers of theatrical this act shall not apply to the income exhibitions arriving from abroad, for or dividends received or paid by such temporary use by them in such exhi- building and loan associations as are tions, and not for any other person, organized under the laws of any state and not for sale, shall be admitted free or territory, and which do not make of duty under such regulations as the loans except to shareholders within the secretary of the treasury may pre- state where such associations have been in the United States are over ten thou-

ufacture in any way.

ratus is added utensils, including bottles and boxes containing instruments. out of profits or not, or are paid in cash Stained or painted window glass, or stained or painted glass windows specially imported for the use of any society or institution conducted for reintended for sale, are added to the free

Plows and other agricultural implements, which the house bill made free, have a provision, that all the articles mentioned, when imported from any country which lays an import duty on articles, coming from the United States, shall be subject to duties under existing law.

SILK SCHEDULE.

In the silk schedule, carded silk is changed from 25 cents per pound to 20 per centum ad volorem; thrown and 50 to 45 per centum.

GLASS SCHEDULE.

There are only four changes in the glass and glassware products: Plain green and colored, molded or pressed and flint and lime glassware including bottles. vials and so forth are raised from 30 to 40 per centum ad valorem. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking glass plates are raised from 35 to 40 per centum ad valorem. All glass bottles, decanters, when cut en graved, painted, colored, and otherwise decorated, or raised from 35 to 40 per cent. Unpolished cylinder, crown and commo

window glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, one and one-eighth cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, one and one-fourth cents per pound; above that and not exceeding 24x36 inches square, from one and three-eighths to one and one-half cents per pound; all above that from one and one-half to one and five-eighths cents

TOBACCO SCHEDULE. The schedule of the Wilson bill levying a tax of \$1 per thousand on cigarettes wrapped in paper is stricken out, and there is substituted a tax on cigars of all descriptions, including cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, \$5 per thousand; on cigarettes wrapped in paper, \$1 per thousand; and on eigarrettes in tobacco 50 cents per thousand.

WHISKY SCHEDULE.

Sections 82, 83 and 84 of house bill relating to the whisky tax are stricken out altogether and new provisions inserted. On the first day of the second month after the passage of the act there shall be collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States on which the tax is not paid be fore that day, \$1.10 a proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, but in computing the tax all fractional parts of gallons less than one-tenth shall not be counted. Unless new posed shall be paid by the distiller of the distillery or place of storage, except in case nue laws within eight years from the date On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat of the original entry for deposit in any distildrawal therefrom without payment of tax as

> Warehousing and transportation bonds are required as under the present law, conditioned, however, for the payment of taxes at the new rate and before removal from warehouse and within eight years.

Provision is made for collecting the tax when any failure or refusal to give warehouse bonds on original entry occurs. Distillers are permitted, prior date of the original gauge as to fruit I thought you would appreciate friendbrandy, or original entry as to all ship. tions of fur, composed wholly or in part of other spirits, to have the same regauged.

The commissioner of interval revenue proper bond, to establish one or more warehouses, not exceeding ten in any one district, to be known as general bonded warehouses, to be used exclusively for the storage of spirits dis-

liquors from the distilling warehouse to the general bonded warehouse, and spirits can be withdrawn from transfer from one general bonded warehouse to another but once. Distillers who have given bond and only distilled spirits of their own production in the original packages with tax-paid stamps attached, are exempted from the payment of the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer. The remaining provisions relate to detail, conviction and punishment for violations of the law

THE INCOME TAX. With the exception of changes in the provisions, the income tax remains as part of the bill. The language of the first section is made clearer, and reads as follows:

That from and atter January 1, 1895, there shall be collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property. rents, interest, dividends, or sala-ries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of 2 per cent. on the amount so derived over and above \$4,000, and a like tax shall be levied. collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and incomes of all property owned and of any business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. In estimating those things which go to make up an income in addition to the sales of live stock, sugar, wool, etc., the committee adds cotton. Proceeding along the line of the house bill changes are only made to make the text clear and where a word is used capable of being construed to give a discretionary power, the tense of the verb is changed to

nake it mandatory. In section 59, which says there shall be levied and collected a tax of 2 per tee strikes out the following:

"On all dividends, annuities and interest paid by corporations or associations, organized or profit by virtue of the laws of the United To the paragraph dealing with paint-the paragraph dealing with paint-which the individual stockholder is in wise limited, in cash, scrip or otherwise; and the net income of all such And the word painting as used in this act corporations in excess of such dividends, anshall not be understood to include such as nuities and interests, or from any other sources

cers must send in their lists within thirty days after any dividends become due

The provision of section 59, "that organized, for the purpose of this sand feet high.

The free admission of raw silk is act 'dividend' shall include every payspecifically stated to not apply to silk | ment in the way of division among doubled, twisted nor advanced in man- the owners of the stock or capital of a corporation, or persons To philosophical and scientific appa- entitled to a share of its profits or, income, whether such dividends are paid

or otherwise," is stricken out. An important clause added provides that dividends or interest accruing to states, counties or municipalities, and ligious, philosophical, educational, dividends in these or annuities accruscientific or literary purposes, and not ing to corporations or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or to any trustee or other judiciary, on stocks, shares, funds or securities held solely for charitable purposes, on salaries due to state, county or municipal officers, shall not

be subject to such tax or deduction. The house bill made it obligatory upon all corporations paving any employe a salary more than \$4,000, to pay the tax and charge it to such employe. The senate bill directs the corporation to report the salary paid, but gives the spun silk from 20 to 25 per centum ad employe the right to act as his own valorem. Silk laces are reduced from financial agent in this transaction. The provisions making payment of prize money the same as incomes from salaries is eliminated.

In expunging the tautology found in the house bill, the senate committee has cut out a number of sections, preserving the essential points by incorporating them with sections which they have condensed and rearranged.

WANTED TO SEE HIM POP. A Child's Curiosity Spoils Her Big Sister Well-Laid Plans.

The last of the sunset glow was fading from the western horizon, and the stars had begun to shine out clear and bright on the darkening September sky. On a corner of the boarding-house piazza, in the light which shone from the door, a slender young girl with dark eyes, wavy brown hair, and wearing a gracefully-draped white gown sat in the shadow. The glow of the cigarette showed that a summer young man occupied a chair slightly in the Their conversation was intermittent

and carried on in low tones. "Yes, I'm glad we're such good friends, Mr. Van de Horn, because Ibecause we're so congenial-and, to be frank, because I like you." The girl turned her head and smiled at her companion, giving a pretty emphasis to the

last sentence. "But, say, maybe you don't like this smoke-I'll fire it." The cigarette went whirling out upon the lawn.

"Oh, I wouldn't have had you do that on my account for anything, Mr. Van de Horn. And then you are so fond of them. "Perhaps I ought to have fired it be

fore, but I didn't think; but, say, what a pretty ring that is," taking the hand which rested on the chair arm. "Did you know we were thinking of going away to-morrow?" said the girl the bair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other the removal therefrom without payment of pensively, without noticing the remark as to the ring. "No, you don't mean it? Tell us all

about it," said the young man, still holding the hand. "There's nothing to tell, except how

onesome I'll be, and"-A little sigh was all that remained of the sentence. There was silence for several moments, broken only by the scraping sound when Mr. Van de Horn's chair was moved along a little. "I wish you wouldn't, Mr. Van de Horn; I feel sad to-night, and you really know you shouldn't do that."

"But, my dear Miss Landis, I am merely comforting you." "No-there, there! I shall have to go into the house. No one but-that is, no one-can give that sort of consolation to the expiration of four years of the to me. I didn't think you would trifle.

The young lady had started to rise from her chair, and the young man, as he dropped on one knee, still holding is authorized, upon the execution of the hand between his own, did not see the sight which made her stop.

"You mistake me-you really do. It is more than friendship I offer you-" But he got no further. In the light which streamed from the doorway tilled from material other than fruit. stood a little white-robed figure, and at Provision is made for removal of the pause a small voice piped: "Sister May, is he doin' to pop? Tell

me, cause I want to see it." "Child, what are you doing down here at this time of night?" said the young lady, glaring and rigid.

"Want to see you make him pop, said the tot, in a rather frightened tone of voice. "What are you talking about? Go up stairs this minute back to bed."

"I didn't do nuffin'," came in tearful sobs. "I heard mamma say if anybody could make a man pop you could, and I never saw nuffin' pop but a cork and a stick, and I jest only wanted to see Mr. Horn pop."-Chicago News. A Smart Girl.

"It was the queerest thing," said the girl at the jewelry counter during the lull. "When I was in the other store up town the floorwalker came around and told us all to look out for these people that go around and steal because they can't help it. I was kind of green then, and I almost put my eyes out looking for them. One day a woman came to the counter and I didn't pay much attention to her. After I was through with the party I was waiting on I happened to look at her and saw her take a gold-headed hair-pin from a tray. I didn't say a word, but found out who she was. That night I went right over to her house and told her what I had seen. She tried to brazen it out, but I was too much for her, and finally she owned up that she had taken

"Did you have her arrested?" asked the other girl. "No," said the first girl, "but I made her give me the pin."-Buffalo Express.

How He Sold Them. Lady of the House-I don't need any of your burglar alarms.

Agent-That's just what the lady next door said. Lady of the House (on the alert)-Said what?

Agent-That it was no use of me calling here, as you had nothing to steal I-Lady of the House (gritting her

A Wakeful Child.

Auntie-Does your new doli close its Little Ethel-Yes'm, but she is the most wakeful child I ever saw. She doesn't shut her eyes when I lay her down, as she ought to. The only way to make her go to sleep is to stand her on her head and shake her.-Good News.

-Three hundred and sixty mountains

A THING OF BEAUTY.

successful Preliminary Trial of the Bat-tle Ship Indiana—The First of Her Class in the New Navy—The Contract Speed Easly Accomplished, with Lots of Re-Serve Power Yet to be Brought Out—A Premium Winner.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 .- The new battle ship Indiana, the first of her class in the new navy, returned yesterday afternoon from a most successful preliminary trial trip. The Indirna left the Cramps' yard at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning in charge of Capt. R. W. Sargent and an experienced crew. She steamed slowly down past the city wharves, moving more like an old-timer than like a big battle ship, the largest ever built in this country, on her maiden trip. When in deeper waters of Delaware bay, the speed was increased to about thirteen knots. Her engines worked with marvelous smoothness and there was no perceptible vibration from them. During the afternoon compasses were adjusted, and everything was put in readiness for the run of the next day. The ship anchored off the Delaware breakwater for the night.

At 6:50 a. m., on Wednesday, the anchor was taken aboard and the ship headed out to sea. After passing outside the capes her course was changed and she ran to the northward. The day was a perfect one for a sea trial. The air was balmy and the ocean like a mill pond. The big ship pushed ahead steadily and seemed to be as easily handled as a steam yacht, though

she is a 10,200-tonner.

The course over which her trial runs were made is off Cape May, and was between the Southwest lightship at the Five Fathoms bank, to the Northwest lightship, 9.65 nautical miles up the coast. The ship was put over this course six times-three times in each direction. The turns were made at full speed, and the ship was practically under five hours' continous steaming at high speed. During all this time there was no accident of any kind to the machinery or the ship, nor a bearing beam unduly heated, and everything worked so smoothly that even her builders were surprised.

The averages were 14:02 and 14:12 knots, respectively. The engines averaged 122 revolutions, and, as about the same time was made going and coming, the tidal effect was practically eliminated.

A moderate forced draft of half an inch air pressure was used for the next run, and fifteen knots was maintained. This is the speed called for in the contract with the government.

The ship made 15.6 knots on the last two runs. This was considered so satisfactory that the trial was declared at an end, and the Indiana returned to the breakwater, where she anchored for the night.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning she started on her return trip to this city. Coming up the bay and river an aver age of fourteen knots was made with a favorable tide for 80 miles.

The performance of the Indiana on this preliminary run was very satisfactory when the condition of the ship is considered. Her bottom has not been painted since she was launched a little over a year ago. Her side armor, turrets, conning tower and guns have not been placed in her vet, and she consequently draws three feet less than on her official trial. This will sink her screws deeper, and is expected to increase her speed.

Taking all things into consideration. it is predicted that the ship will make above fifteen knots, and possibly a quarter or a half knot more. A premium of \$25,000 per quarter knot will be earned by the builders for anything above fifteen knots, and from \$100,000 to \$150,000 will probably be paid by the government in addition to the \$3. 020,000 named in the contract.

COUGHLIN IS FREE,

A Chicago Jury Having Declared His In-nocence of Participation in the Murder

CHICAGO, March 9 .- Daniel Coughlinis a free man again. For the first time since the morning of May 25, 1889, when he was stripped of his detectives' star and placed under arrest by order of Mayor Cregier, he enjoys the precious boon of personal liberty. Once convicted of murder and conspiracy and consigned by the verdict of the jury to the penitentiary for the term of his matural life, granted a new trial by the supreme court as the result of errors in the previous preceedings, brought back from Joliet after three years of incarceration, a jury of his peers yesterday afternoon declared, as the outcome of a second trial that has occupied four months and four days, that he had neither part nor parcel in the assassination of Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin. And with this verdict the curtain is rung down, so far as the courts of Cook county are concerned, upon one of the most celebrated crimes in the history of the republic.

THE STOLEN DIAMOND.

The Accused Acquitted and the Accuser Arrested COLUMBUS, O., March 9.-In the police court yesterday, Judge Martin discharged Dr. A. J. Parke, who was charged with stealing a diamond from a corpse, and held Grant Wilson, the undertaker's hostler, who made the af-

fidavit, for the theft. It is generally believed that the police made a serious mistake in taking Wilson's affidavit as a ground for arrest, as he is an ex-convict.

The Steamer Walrus Partly Wrecked by

Dynamite. St. Johns, N. F., March 9.-A serious dynamite explosion occurred last night aboard the sealing steamer Walrus, at Green's Point, seventy miles porth of St. Johns. While the crew were preparing dynamite to break the ice in the harbor so that the ships could gain open water, three of the men were warming dynamite in the galley when the explosion occurred. Two were killed instantly and the third was seriously injured. The explosion partially wrecked the ship.

teeth)-Give me three.-Texas Sift- Three Men Killed By the Explosion of a

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 8 .-- A Lehigh valley railroad engine hauling a freight train was sidetracked yesterday at Tannery station for orders. Engineer Patrick Dugan stepped off his engine, and, as he was about to enter the telegraph station, near by, the boiler exploded. The fireman, John Lennox, was at his post and he and Arthur Dotter and Edward Fox, two brakemen, were killed. The engine is a complete wreck. The cause of the accident will probably never be known.

PITH AND POINT.

-Time, tide and an heiress wait tor no man.—Elmira Gazette. -It is generally "all up" with a man when he begins to go down hill.-Bos-

ton Courier. -Few people recognize their own game in the hands of another.-Milwankee Journal.

-"The modern servant doesn't know her place." "She can't; she changes it too often."-Puck. -"Avoid whisky and water, my son,"

said the fond father. "It is a dilution and a snare."-Siftings. -Generally the more aimless a boy is the better he likes to run around

with a shotgun.-Binghamton Repub-

-About the first thing a wild young lawyer proceeds to do is to dissolve the injunctions of his father.-Galveston News.

-Birds of a feather flock together, but there's more in the size of the flock than the kind of feathers.-Young Men's Era.

-"And so, Mrs. De Gollyer, your poor boy was killed by savages." yes!" "South Africa?" "No-college. -Cleveland Plaindealer. -Jagson says his neighbor's daughter, who is learning the piano, can not

be accused of fraudulent practice—it's all sound.—Elmira Gazette. -Tommy-"I guess Mrs. Jones must have an awful poor cook." Mamma-"Why, dear?" Tommy-"'Cause she

gave me two pieces of her pie."

-"They say old Snively experienced a change of heart before he died." "I don't know. The relatives wouldn't allow an autopsy."-Detroit Tribune. -Aunt Mary-"I hope, Carrie, you never tell your husband his faults.' Carrie-"Mercy! No. aunt. I shouldn't

know where to begin."-Boston Tran--Figg-"What does this paper mean when it speaks of the timbre of Solfa's voice?" Fogg-"That's a polite way of saying that his singing is wooden."-

Boston Transcript. -"What are you taking this horribletasting medicine for?" 'Great Cæsar! I have to drink mineral water and I've got to have something to take the taste out."-Inter-Ocean.

-Downer-"I am glad it is good form not to wear a watch with a dress suit.' Upper-"Why?" Downer-"Because I never have my watch and my dress suit at the same time."-Life. -A Substitute.-She-"Do you think

that money takes the place of a wife?" He (looking over some bills)-"No, but I know that a wife takes the place of money."-Detroit Free Press. -"Now, I've told you all about it: what would you do if you were in my

shoes?" "Well, I wouldn't stir out of

doors until I had ordered a pair about four sizes smaller."-Inter-Ocean. -Magistrate-"You admit that you stabbed this man. Why did you do it?" Prisoner-"Oh, he snubbed me one day last week, and the next time saw him I cut him."-Philadelphia

Record. -Jilson says he has noticed that so ong as a man has the dust there is little liability of his name becoming mud, even if he doesu't know enough to come in when it rains.-Buffalo

Courier. -A Great Surprise.-He was about as close-fisted as they ever get to be in this world, and he got no better as he grew older. On his wife's last birthday, two weeks ago, a neighbor stopped in his office. "By the way," said the old fellow, "this is my wife's birthday, and I want to surprise her some way. What would you suggest?" The visitor had it in a minute. "Um-er," he hesitated, "give her s five dollar bill and it will be the surprise of her life."

ON THE SAME ERRAND. Two Drummers Who Struck a Town that Stumped Them. The train had stopped at a measly little town in Indiana and the drummer got up from the crowd and went out on the platform for a minute or two. When he returned one of the

crowd said: "Been out to see some of your rela-

"Hardly," responded the drummer,

but I've been in the town and know "How did it happen?" "Well," he said reminiscently, "about four years ago I thought I'd make this place on one of my trips and sell a bill of goods or bust a hamestring. I go in about ten o'clock in the morning and I worked all day trying to get somebody to buy something, but a more stupid lot of people I never saw. Late in the evening I went back to the tavern thoroughly. disgusted and there I found a man representing a Chicago house. We got to talking and he told me he had got in the day before but had been taken sick about supper time after a hard day's work, and had not been able to get out of beduntil one hour before I appeared. "'What are you doing here?' he in-

quired of me.

"'Trying to sell goods, of course,' I responded. "'Shake, old man,' he said, coming over to me. 'Shake; by thunder I didn't know there was another as big a blamed fool as I was in the business. and then we entered into a compact not to give each other away, and got out of the place as soon as we could."-

His Health Assured The sultar started.

Detroit Free Press.

"Say those words again!" he com manded, peremptorily. The court physician bowed. "Married men," he repeated, "are shown by statistics to be less suscepti-

men." His majesty referred to a large book. "Three hundred and sixty-nine in good and regular standing," he read.

ble to the grip bacillus than single

He was addressing the chamberlain in a loud, decisive tone. "-I shall not, after all, put on those sand-paper flannels of mine, cold wave or no cold wave!"-Puck.

Brown-My barber used to ask a thousand questions while shaving me, but now he hurries up the job in si-Jones-Indeed! How do you man-

age it?

just before going to his shop. - Judge. In the Hospital. Patient No. 1-Happy is the man who is never born!

Brown-I eat heartily of raw onions

Patient No. 9-Why do you talk such nonsense? Such luck happens only to one man in a thousand.—Hello.

The Object of Her Suit. "Hello, there, Uncle Rastus, what's

this I hear about your daughter suing my coachman? What's the trouble?" "Good mawnin', sah; we-well, I'll tell you, sah; dat nigger ob yourn wuz a goin' with my gal; he says to Ev'line: 'Ev'line,' says he, 'I wants to ux you will you hab me?' Well, sah, E'v'line she says to dat nigger, she don't care if she do-and den he kep' a comin' an' a comin' fo' about six months: den he stopped, an' sence dat time he hab nothing to do with my gal. I tell her to sue him and she sue him, sah."

"Why, he hasn't got a cent in the world; what's the use of bringing a breach-of-promise suit against him Tell Evaline to go and look for som other likely-looking nigger." "'Scuse me, sah; she not suin' for

breach ob promise, sah." "What in thunder is she suing for, then?"

"She want dat nigger, sah; she's su in' fo' black-male, sah."-Indianapolis Sentinel.

> Small Cities as State Capitals. It is the custom of this country, al

most universally, to place the capital of a state in some town other than the principal city of the state. The capital of the United States, for that matter, was so placed in order that the congress might not be subjected to local influences. There is Springfield, Ill., a mere villege compared with Chicago: Maine, Augusta, while Bangor is the largest town; Connecticut, Hartford, while New Haven is the largest town; New Jersey, Trenton and Jersey City; Maryland, Annapolis and Baltimore Delaware, Dover and Wilmington: West Virginia, Charlestown and Wheeling; South Carolina, Columbia and Charleston: Louisiana, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; Missouri, Jefferson City and St. Louis; California, Sacramento and San Francisco-and the same state of affairs exists in many other states.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rats Forced to Keep Gnawing. Have you any idea why it is that ats, mice and squirrels are continually gnawing at something? They do not do this for "pure devilment," as people generally imagine, but because they are forced to. Animals of that class, especially the rats, have teeth which continue to grow as long as their owner lives. In the human species the teeth are developed from pulps which are absorbed and disappear as soon as the second set are full grown, but in the case of the much maligned rat the pulp supply is perpetual, and is continually secreting materials by which the incisors gain in length. This being the case, the poor creature is compeled to keep up his regular gnawing operations in order to keep his teeth ground off to a proper length.-St. Louis Republic.

Todd-Is your new minister tiresome?

Nodd-Tiresome is not the word for it. Why they have to keep the church bell ringing while he is preaching .-Brooklyn Life.

Compensation.

"I should think bicycle riding would contract the chest," said Dawson. "It does," said Smithers; "but see what fine, full, rounded shoulders you

num, that I could marry you.

Old Maid-Do you mean it?

(Beggar faints.) -Hallo.

get!"-Puck At Last. Beggar (to old maid, who has just given him a quarter)-I am so grateful,



Savannah, New York

Scrofulous Bunches **Neck Lanced Without Relief** Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the

Blood and Conquers. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Gentlemen: I had large scrofulous bunches on my neck for seven years. I treated with different physicians and tried many remedies but

Did Not Get Any Help for them. I went to Rome, N. Y., and had them opened, but this gave me only temporary relief. My physician then urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had used one bottle

the bunches began to grow better. To-Day I Am O. K .. and the trouble has not returned since I took

Hood's Sarsapar: ', only the scars being left. Upon my recommendation and the effects of lood's Sarsaperilla in my case the druggist has

sold a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this olace." J. W. Goss, Savannah, New York. . Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet asy in action. Sold by all druggists. Sc.





IORTHERN PA P. B. GROAT, Concept Emigration Agran





Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspesia, another from heart disease, another from ilver or kidney disease, another from inverous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present falike to themselves and thekreary going and indifferent, or overbusy dovtor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, then are all only symptoms caused by some womb disorder. The physicians, incorant of the cause of suffering, encourage his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Facerite Prescription, directed to the cause would have entirely removed the disease, threeby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting could not get about. I took Dr. Fierce's Facerite Prescription and it cured me; I feel be suffered to the course would have entirely removed the disease, threeby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting could not get about. I took Dr. Fierce's Facerite Prescription and it cured me; I feel be suffered to the course would have entirely removed the disease, threeby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting could not get about. I took Dr. Fierce's Facerite Prescription and it cured me; I feel be writes: "I had 'female weakness' very ladden the produced to the course would have entirely returned my friend here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the many years of the close of suffering the following in friend here are all the suffering the following in from Mrs. M. A. Meal-list, at the following in from Mrs. M. A. Meal-list, at the suffering the following in from Mrs. M. A. Meal-list, at the suffering the following in from Mrs. M. A. Meal-list, at the suffering the following in from Mrs. M. A. Meal-list, at the followin

did not get any better under that irrestment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorita Prescription and his 'Golden Madical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took aix bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary

to take any more. In childwith it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do— lessens the pain and perils to both mother

lessans the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor'. I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."

The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Inaho; "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr.